

CC

prt fu 1

-1- (WPAT)

AN - 88-286705/41

KRAM- C88-127209

PI - Additive for concrete pigments - mfd. by mixing glycol soln. of bio:polymer, e.g. polysaccharide, and aq. lignin sulphonate soln., and adding wetting agent and preservative

DC - A93 E12 L02

PA - (GRUT/) GRUTER H

IN - GRUTER HJ

NP - 2

PN - DE3709909-A 88.10.06 (8841)
DE3709909-C 89.11.02 (8944)

PR - 87.03.26 87DE-709909

AP - 87.03.26 87DE-709909 87.03.26 87DE-709909

IC - C04B-014/00 C09B-067/46 C09C-003/10

AB - (DE3709909)

Prod. of an additive (I) for concrete pigments comprises (a) prepn. of a non-satd. soln. of a micro-organic biopolymer (II) in a glycol at 35-75 deg. C, (b) a 30-min. wetting and swelling phsa phase followed by stirring, (c) prepn. of 30-70% of the final amt. of neutral water, (d) combining solns. (a)-(c) so that (II) makes up 1-3 wt. % of the intended amt. of (I), leaving to swell for 15-30 mins. and then stirring, (e) dissolving powdered lignin sulphonate (3-5 wt. % of final wt. of (I)) in another 70-30 wt. % water to give a soln. of pH 7-8, (f) combining solns. (d) and (e), with a copolymer-based wetting agent or a Na salt, depending on pigment tpe, and (g) addn. of PhHg-oleate based preservative.

Pref. (II) is based on polysaccharide; neutral water for (c) is prepnd. with anhydrous soda; sodium-based lignin sulphonate is used in (e); polycarboxylic acid copolymer or Na salt of a polymeric carboxylic acid is used in (f); a 30% soln. of PhHg-oleate is used.

ADVANTAGE - The process eneables the advantages of aq. pigment suspensions to be exploited, with improved storage stability w.r.t. prior-art systems. Larger amts. of oxide pigments, regnerate, carbon-black, etc. can be incorporated and sedimentation is delayed. (3pp Dwg.No.0/0)

SS 3?

92wo 12102/pn

TERM (92WO 12102/PN) NOT FOUND.

SS 3 RESULT (0)

SS 4?

NO9212102

SS 4 RESULT (1)

SS 5?

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Cite
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